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Whitehall, July 27.

THE Right Honourable the Lord-Lieutenant and Council of Ireland having, in an humble Addreſs to Her Majeſty, requeſted that as many of the Poor Palatines as her Majeſty ſhall think fi, may be ſettled in that Kingdom, and given Aſſurances that they ſhall be very kindly received, and advantageouſly ſettled there: And that Addreſs having been laid before the Right Honourable the Lords and others, her Majeſty's Commiſſioners for receiving and diſpoſing of the Mony to be collected for the Subſiſtance and Settlement of the ſaid Palatines: The ſaid Commiſſioners have this Day reſolved, that five hundred Families of the ſaid Palatines be forthwith ſent into that Kingdom; and referred it to their Committee, to ſettle the manner and time of ſending them thither.

By Order of the ſaid Commiſſioners Notice is hereby likewiſe given, that all Miniſters, Churchwardens, and other ſubſtantial Inhabitants of the ſeveral Pariſhes within the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, and Bills of Mortality, who are concerned in the collecting the Mony on the Brief, for the Subſiſtance and Settlement of the Poor Palatines, are hereby required, as ſoon as they have finiſhed the Collections on the ſaid Briefs, to return the ſame, together with the Mony thereon by them reſpectively Collected, into the Chamber of London; and that the Receipt of the proper Officer there, appointed by the Chamberlain to receive the ſame, ſhall be a ſufficient Diſcharge to them reſpectively for their ſo doing.

Notice is hereby alſo given, That all Maſters of Ships, or any other Perſons, are at full Liberty to imploy in their Service, any of the Palatines that are willing to ſerve them; and that any Perſon who is willing to imploy any of them, may apply himſelf to Mr. Carter at Morris's Booth on Black-heath.

H. Bendyſh.

Genoa, July 13. N. S. A Genoeſe Veſſel is arrived here, the Maſter of which reports, that he had ſailed in Company with a Squadron of Britiſh and Dutch Men of War to Barcelona; and from thence (being joined by other Ships of the ſame Nations) towards Toulon. He ſays that Fleet had in it twenty four Sail of the Line of Battel; and that the greater Veſſels had manned, and ſent off Sloops to ſeize ſome Boats near the Town. This Attempt alarmed the whole Coaſt, and Signals were given from the Shore to give ſuch ſmall Craft as were out at Sea intelligence, that the Enemy was in the Road. A Felucca which is lately arrived from Marſeilles brings advice, that the Governor of Provence had taken into his Cuſtody the greater part of the Corn of that Country for the Subſiſtance of the Army, which had reduced the Inhabitants to the utmoſt Miſery. Several other Veſſels from theſe Parts aſſure us, that the Allies continue to Cruize near Toulon, in order to intercept all ſuch Veſſels as ſhall attempt to carry Corn into France from Neutral Nations. The laſt Letters from Barcelona adviſe, that the Army of his Catholick Majeſty was marched towards Lerida, and had made a Detachment which advanced towards the Lampourdan. The ſame Letters add, that a French Ship of thirty Guns, loaden with Corn, was brought into Barcelona; and that another French Ship, with the ſame Loading, had fallen in with two Felucca's of Lippari. The Felucca's ſeized the Corn, but ſet the Ship at Liberty. Two Britiſh Men of War, the Colcheſter and Bedford, ſet Sail from hence yeſterday to Barcelona. They write from Rome, that the departure of the Marquis de Prie from thence was ſtill deferred; and that it was doubted whether his Deſign of going at all was not laid aſide. They add, that the Accommodation between the Courts of Rome and Vienna was looked upon as wholly concluded; and that the Imperialiſts had offered to ſurrender Commachio upon Payment of forty thouſand Piſtoles.

A Journal of the Motions of the Imperial Army in Hungary *under the Command of General* Heiſter, *from the 25th of* June *to the 6th of* July, *N. S.*

On the twenty fifth of the laſt Month the Army advanced from the Neighbourhood of Kerment, and took on that Day ſeveral Priſoners, who gave an Account, that Count Etterhaſi having received Advice of our March, had repaſſed the Raab with much precipitation at the head of three Regiments, and his Artillery, and had moved towards Schimeck. Upon this Intelligence General Heiſter commanded the Count of Trent to March with three hundred Horſe towards the Raab near St. Gotthard, in order to reinforce the Count of Breiner. The Count of Croy was at the ſame time detached with one thouſand Horſe towards Kenſingh, with Orders to purſue the three Regiments which had repaſſed the Raab, and attack them. On the twenty ſixth the Count de Croy came up with that Party of the Enemy in the Village of Minzent, and aſſaulted them with ſo much Vigour, that he killed three hundred on the Place, and put all the reſt to flight, except ſome few who were made Priſoners of War. In this Diſpute ten Colours were taken from the Enemy. As ſoon as Intelligence of what had paſſed was brought to the Camp, ſeveral Parties, each of one hundred Men, were detached with Orders to Ford the River, and purſue the Enemy in their Flight. Colonel Schilling was ſent out at the ſame time, at the head of five hundred Horſe, into the middle of the Country. Another Detachment of the ſame Force was ordered to march towards Edenbourg, to prevent all poſſibility of the Enemies Eſcape. There were above fifty Priſoners brought in to the Camp the ſame Evening, who all agreed in an Account, that the Enemy had marched further up into the Country. On the twenty ſeventh the whole Army came to Kovackz, where the heavy Baggage arrived the Day before, the Infantry having halted at Scharwar. The Parties which were employed in the purſuit, report that there was no Body of Malecontents in the whole Country, except a Party of one hundred and fifty Men under the Command of the Partizan Barbir. A Detachment received immediately Orders to march in ſearch of him. On the twenty ninth the Deputies of Edenbourg and Eiſenſtadt were ſummoned to meet, in order to ſettle the Diſpoſition of Civil and Military Affairs, during the ſtay of the Army in theſe Parts. On the 30th a Convoy of Proviſions was ſent to Scharwar, under the Convoy of two hundred Men, which returned this Day. At the ſame time Colonel Schilling came into the Camp with his Detachment, after having diſperſed and killed ſeveral Parties of the Enemy. On the firſt of July the Sieur Widerſperg was ſent towards Edenbourg with two hundred Horſe, to convoy ſome Proviſions. That Officer having met with the Partizan Barbir, put him to flight, killed ſeveral of his Men, and took twenty five Horſes; but one of our Sergeants, and four Soldiers, being left behind in the Village, were taken Priſoners by the Enemy. On the ſame Night the Baron Desfeigni was ſent with one hundred and twenty Horſe towards St. Gottard, to confer with the Baron de Nehm. On the ſecond, the Army marched from Nagy Senney; from whence the Baron of Neuſteen was detached with three hundred Horſe to reinforce the Sieur de Widerſperg. On the third we encamped